

# STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

## THE DAILY WORKER

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

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### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Chinese revolution has more lives than the proverbial cat. The Nationalist Government—the legitimate one with headquarters at Hankow was reported several times about to step up to the block, coil up its pigtail and invite the executioner to do the right thing by it. Only The DAILY WORKER, of all the daily papers published in the English language in the United States gave the facts of the situation in China and interpreted them properly.

IT was quite evident to us that this mighty movement with the overwhelming majority of the masses behind it, was in no danger of decisive defeat tho it suffered setbacks. The failure of the traitor Chiang-Kai-Shek to deliver the goods to the imperialists was proof sufficient that he did not have any popular support. Chiang could not even find enough Chinese nationalists of ability to organize a cabinet. As for the northern bandit generals their supporters consist of conscript soldiers who are loyal only as long as they are within speaking distance of an executioner's sword.

THE capitalist correspondents in China had general Feng about to march to Hankow, tho a few weeks previously they had him on the payroll of the government of the Soviet Union. Now that he has whipped the northern bandits into cream he is back again on the salary sheet. This is the kind of news that is fit to print.

WITH the recent victories of the Nationalist armies the danger of foreign intervention in China becomes ever more likely. It would be foolish to assume that because the capitalist powers have conflicts among themselves they cannot come to terms for a common policy in China, even a temporary unity. All of them fear the revolutionization of China. Japan, England, France and the United States have their heels on the necks of colonial and semi-colonial peoples. With China unified under a national anti-imperialist government the revolutionary fever would go thru the oppressed peoples of the Orient like fire thru a forest.

WHILE we hail the fresh victories of the Chinese people and expose the predatory aims of the foreign imperialists aided by their harpies, the capitalist press, we must not cease to warn the workers of this country that the words of sympathy for the Chinese people expressed by Coolidge are no guarantee against intervention. We also take this opportunity to point out to some of our liberal critics who accuse The DAILY WORKER of "exaggeration" that our "directions" in that respect are always calculated to encourage the exploited to fight on, while the capitalist press deliberately lies to discourage the oppressed from battling for their rights!

ON the whole the radical press is more accurate than the capitalist press of any shade of opinion. We know that victories cannot be turned into defeats and defeats into victories by clicking typewriter. Nevertheless a hostile press has an enervating effect upon the minds of the people and it is therefore very important that the workers should have a press of their own that concerns itself solely with their interests.

FROM collective troubles to individual troubles: Recently a letter came into this office from a subscriber, and a remarkable letter it was. He told us point blank that he was about to commit suicide because he was old and could see nothing in life that was worth the effort of living. He was a laborer and worked for about 40 cents an hour. His name is Franz Bostrom and he hailed from Seattle. He was known to many radicals from all over the United States who visited Seattle. He was a sympathizer with the radical movement and a man of intelligence.

YESTERDAY, a copy of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer came in with the news that Bostrom took his own life. Beside his body lay two notes: one a message to the coroner containing the words: "A logical end to a workingman's life." The other was addressed to the manager of the auto company where he was employed as bookkeeper. It began: "When you receive this, I will be dead. I am flat broke and do not own anyone a cent." So Bostrom thought this was a good time to die.

Workers of New York, come and learn the truth about China!

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# POWERS RUSH PLANES, TROOPS TO PEKING

## Ultimatum Sent to Fur Bosses

### GIVEN UNTIL 5 P.M. TO QUIT RELATIONS WITH SCAB UNION

#### Must Recognize Power of Joint Board

An ultimatum to the Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers and to Oliver Schachtman and his associates in the International Fur Workers' Union was issued by the Furriers' Joint Board in letters dispatched last night.

The manufacturers were informed of the mobilization to be held in Cooper Union right after work this afternoon and were given until 5 p.m. to send a favorable reply to the letter of the Joint Board. If the associated fails to signify its intention to

(1) Recognize the Joint Board, which is the union chosen by the workers.

(2) Refrain from encouraging or supporting the dual, opposition union.

(3) Provide instructions to associated members to live up to the terms of the agreement signed last June.

(4) Refrain from interfering in internal affairs of the union.

(5) Refrain from forcing the workers to join an organization to which they are opposed.

(6) Reestablish union conditions in the shops; the "Joint Board will be forced to adopt proper and necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the workers and protect the Furriers' Union."

Ex-President Notified.

To "Mr." Schachtman, "ex-president" of the International Fur Workers' Union, the Joint Board also sent notice of tonight's mass meeting, inviting him or his associates to attend and declare their readiness to bring peace in the International and guard the interests of the workers and the union. The Joint Board's letter declares that if no favorable reply is received by 5 o'clock today, Schachtman and his associates will be held responsible, by the workers, for the consequences of their refusal to bring about peace and will hold them equally guilty with the employers for the trade war being forced upon the New York workers.

Toronto Furriers Appeal.

In the absence of any apparent desire for peace at International headquarters, the Joint Board, Toronto Fur Workers' Union, has made the first move for unity by sending to

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### HANKOW VICTORY CELEBRATED AT FRIDAY MEETING

The victories of the Hankow army over the mercenary troops of Chang Tsao-lin will be celebrated at the Workers' (Communist) Party mass meeting on China Friday evening at Central Opera House.

"For the past few weeks," declared Jack Stachel, acting general secretary of District 2, yesterday, "the bourgeois press has been reporting that Hankow is falling. We had all learned to recognize that each announcement of the fall of Hankow announced a defeat for the Northern army and a defeat for the imperialists.

"The Friday meeting will also explain the real meaning of the breaking off of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union and the dangers of a world war arising therefrom which is being engineered by British imperialism."

Speakers will be Scott Nearing, William F. Dunne (if out of jail by Friday evening), Rebecca Grecht, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Charles Krumbein, Bertram D. Wolfe, H. M. Wicks, M. J. Olgivine, Alexander Trachtenberg, a Chinese speaker, and a Young Workers' League speaker. Stachel will be the chairman. Admission will be 25 cents. The meeting will start promptly at 8 p.m.

Workers of New York, come and learn the truth about China!

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### The Daily Worker Still Fights for Its Life!

Every day the entire jackal pack of capitalist reaction awaits expectantly the news of the death of The DAILY WORKER. Last week so-called experts on such matters predicted that we would never survive the attacks waged against us. They thought the fight they waged against us on every side would kill us. But we are still fighting on.

It is possible for us to appear today because our comrades and sympathizers have rallied to our support and enabled us to meet the demands of the printer temporarily, and we feel that we owe it to all our readers to keep them informed regarding our condition. We are still in danger. The costs of publication, of defending our imprisoned comrades, Dunne and Miller; the costs of preparing appeals so that we can get them out of jail—provided Tammany's judges will permit them to get out on bail, which they have thus far denied—all this imposes heavy burdens upon us.

But the message from all our comrades is an echo of the dying words of Comrade Ruthenberg, "Let's Fight On!" They have shown that The DAILY WORKER means much in their lives. They realize that no effective fight is possible without The DAILY WORKER to hold high the standards of the class struggle.

One of the inspiring examples of the loyalty of our comrades was the action of the executive of Section Four, Harlem and Yorkville units of the Workers (Communist) Party. The section organizer, S. Nemser, sent in the following letter:

"At the enlarged executive committee meeting of the section where all functionaries of the units were present, we considered the plan of helping The DAILY WORKER. We approve of turning over to the organizer \$500.00 and we call upon every member in the section to give full support to the Executive Committee of the section to carry on the campaign of The DAILY WORKER at the present critical situation. It was unanimously decided that we pledge full support to the Central Executive Committee of the party and the campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER alive.

"We call upon every member and every section of the party to do likewise."

Comrades, this is the spirit that has enabled us to keep up the fight during the trying days we are living through where we are beset on every side by demands that tax our resources to the limit.

Do not fail to keep funds coming in. All those units of the party that can contribute must do so at once. All those who owe debts to The DAILY WORKER must pay them now. Send the money in by telegram or special delivery to 33 East First Street, New York City. We need it quickly and badly. A dollar now is worth ten under normal conditions, because the need for it is greater than ever before in all our history.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

## Injunctions Follow Picket Ruling

### HIGH HONOR PAID RUTHENBERG BY MOSCOW MUSEUM OF REVOLUTION

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.  
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 2. (By Mail)—There will be a Ruthenberg Memorial Corner in the Museum of the Revolution, in Tverskaya St., here.

This was decided on today thru arrangements made with the director of this important and interesting Soviet institution. Rose Frumkin, who is also connected with the Agitprop Department of the Communist International.

The nucleus of this Memorial will consist of the beautiful Red Banner of the American Communist Party that was brought along with the Bronze Urn containing the ashes of Ruthenberg, as well as the streamers with their revolutionary slogans, that decorated the wreaths of the Party Organizations in Bremerhaven, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin, Germany, and also here in Moscow. Here will also rest the wooden casket in which the Bronze Urn was carried all the way from Chicago to Moscow. There will also be pictures and photographs in the collection, showing Ruthenberg in different party activities while alive, then pictures of the funeral in the United States and of the various demonstrations that took place in Germany, and lastly of the final funeral ceremonies at the Building of the Communist International, in the Red Square and before the Kremlin Wall here in Moscow.

The Museum of the Revolution is housed in a magnificent, the rather old building, on Tverskaya, called "Moscow's busiest thoroughfare. It compares well with Museums in the United States, so far as arrangement of material is concerned. It is only one of many museums in Moscow, some of these being now housed in former churches. The guide book to Moscow often carries a note, after calling attention to some church or cathedral, pointing out that it is "now a museum."

The Museum of the Revolution was formerly Rasumovsky Palace, built in 1814, where later the English club was housed. The Museum was founded by the commission of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, for the investigation of the Oct. (Nov. 7, 1927) Revolution. It is formed from the permanent exhibition of this commission together with the Historical Revolutionary Museum of Moscow. The Museum strives to give a complete review of the history of the Russian Revolution from its very beginning, and also of the history of the All-Union Communist Party. Since January 1925 the Lenin Museum is also located here. There is also the Comintern (Communist International) Section, which takes up considerable space and is dominated by a huge painting of the Second Congress.

No Sepulchres.

In the United States the museums are completely isolated from the

concerning the American labor movement generally; charts and statistics regarding the American class struggle, on strikes, cost of living, wage fluctuations, the development of the American Communist Party, the trade unions and farmers' organizations.

Church Now Museum.

While the duty of preparing this material for the Museum of the Revolution should fall upon the party nationally, nevertheless, the party organizations in different sections of the country can also make their contributions, some of which ought to be of great value.

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The decision of the Court of Appeals upholding "peaceful picketing" was declared yesterday by labor authorities to be no real victory for the workers.

"The courts will go on issuing injunctions just the same," said Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for several New York unions. "In fact, here is a new injunction granted this morning, the day after the decision of the Court of Appeals, by Supreme Court Justice Fawcett of Brooklyn. He has given this to the Clarendon Shoe Company against its workers, on the grounds that there were 'coercion, intimidation, threats' used on the picket line.

"The right to strike and the right to picket were not won by law but by economic pressure of the workers. Now the court is giving its legal approval—only there is a joker in the decision. It says 'peaceful picketing,' and it is left to the judge to decide what this is."

All workers are familiar with the tricks used by employers to create disturbances on picket lines, to cause the arrest and fine of one worker, and then using these examples of "unlawful" methods as argument demanding that the court should grant an injunction against all picketing.

The case passed upon by the Court of Appeals was that of an injunction taken out by the Exchange Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., of 840 Sixth Ave., New York, against officers of Waiters' and Waitresses' Union, Local 1. The court's opinion is that anyone may enter a non-union shop and organize the employees, and if a disturbance is created, the criminal law and not an injunction must be invoked.

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"This has always been the contention of organized labor," said Attorney Brodsky. "But in actual practice, the courts say, 'There has been trouble on the picket line; it is not peaceful. Therefore we will have no picketing at all!'

Judge Fawcett, on Tuesday of this week, granted an injunction to three bus painters in Brooklyn restraining their workers from striking for a wage increase of \$2 a day. This injunction will remain in force until June 19 when the painters' contract expires.

No Sepulchres.

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(Continued on Page Three)

Theatre ticket agencies charge 100

per cent more than the box office price. It was admitted here yesterday before federal commissioners.

### BUTLER SHIFTS U. S. BASE FROM SHANGHAI AS FENG DRIVES NORTH

Imperialists Prepare for War; Britain Sends More Planes; Land 2,000 Japanese Troops

#### BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Despite official denials repeatedly made, the American marine base in China will be completely shifted from Shanghai to Tientsin, it was definitely learned today. General Smedley Butler, commanding the American marines in China, is now perfecting the arrangements.

PEKING, June 1.—With the imperialist powers rushing troops, warships and airplanes to Tientsin and Peking, the danger of an open imperialist war against Nationalist China looms larger than ever.

The sweeping victories scored by the Hankow Nationalists in their drive against Peking have stirred the powers.

British Send Air Fleet

Two thousand Japanese marines have already landed at Tsingtao, while a cable from London states that the British die-hard government has decided to send a squadron of the latest type of airplanes to Tientsin. Preparations for the dispatch of further air forces are being made, the cable says.

There are now 7,000 American, British, Japanese, French and Italian troops in Peking and Tientsin.

SHANGHAI, June 1.—The growing gravity of the situation in North China was emphasized today when the Sixth Marines, commanded by Col. Henry Snyder, suddenly received orders to embark hurriedly on the transport Henderson, to sail tomorrow morning for Tientsin.

It is learned from authoritative sources that Britain recently sounded out Washington on America and Japan together taking over the protection of foreign interests in North China, leaving Britain to handle the situation in South China.

Though reports from Washington say there is no official cooperation with Britain, there is the fullest cooperation between the British and American military and naval forces at Shanghai, extending to the convoying by American warships of British steamers up the Yangtze River.

U. S. Approves "Defence" Measures

PEKING, June 1.—American Minister John Van A. MacMurray replying today to an inquiry from the United States regarding the outlook for the safety of foreigners, said he believed present conditions did not warrant the evacuation of American women and children from Peking. This declaration directly contradicts President Coolidge's statement that the American Legation would probably be removed from Peking soon.

The "documents" alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been taken in his raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound on April 6 are pure frauds, political observers declared.

Peasants Attack Chang

PEKING, June 1.—The opposition of the peasantry throughout Honan Province and wholesale desertions of troops to the Nationalists, as well as the determined drive of the well-trained troops of the Hankow Government were responsible for the withdrawal territory south of the Yellow River, it was learned today.

## UNION OF AGENTS WOULD STOP THE FRAUD INVOLVED IN LAPSE CHARGE

This series of ten articles, of which this is the ninth, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

### ARTICLE IX

As long as the industrial insurance worker remains unorganized, just so long will the colossal fraud of weekly payment life insurance go on. As long as the "lapse and charge" method of paying wages exists just so long will the agent have to work hand in glove with the looting directors of the "Big Four".

The first demand of an agent's union must call for the abolition of the "lapse" system. For by means of this method of wage payment are the evils of the fraud perpetrated.

The excuse offered by the officials of the "Big Four" in maintaining this system (which costs the industrial agent upward of \$3 million dollars a year in wage deductions) is that it is a lapse deterrent.

In the face of this misleading excuse the "Big Four" last year lapsed over 6 million policies for nearly 1½ billions of weekly payment life insurance. Obviously the "lapse and charge" system is not all that it is cracked up to be as a lapse preventer.

#### Why They Lapse.

The real causes of lapses are the excessively high premium rates and the unusually harsh policy conditions. It is safe to assume that a vast percentage of embryonic policyholders take out their life insurance with the intention of maintaining the protection until maturity or death. Under the stress of "dynamite" sales methods sometimes the amount applied for is greater than the insured can possibly pay for, but the majority of cases are sincere applications.

Why, then, do we find that only half of all weekly business written remains in force at the end of the first year?

It is because this form of petty larceny insurance is sold under false representations. It is because the purchaser is led to believe something which is very far from the truth. It is because the rosy picture painted by the agent-artist can never, under present conditions, be realized by the prospect.

#### Cash In.

No one knows this better than the officials of the "Big Four." They know from past experience that the average life of an industrial policy is less than three years. They know that only 1 per cent of all terminated policies are matured endowments. They know that the prospect who insures himself under any plan has only 10 chances in a hundred of cashing in on his policy either by death or maturity.

This being the case, and business being what it is, the wisest plan, in their estimation, is not only to penalize the policyholder for his poverty, but to blackjack the agent as well.

#### Haley Fiske Says:

Let us examine in the light of official statistics the truth of the statement that due to the high cost of maintaining industrial insurance in the "charge" system must be preserved.

Haley Fiske, the arch-apologist for weekly premium life insurance, speaking on the subject of lapses says: "Lapses DO constitute a most unfortunate feature of the business, a feature, however, which characterizes all insurance. The methods of compensating the field force have been so fixed as to PENALIZE LAPSES and encourage persistency." (Emphasis mine).

## Compass Designers



## BROPHY PROVES BY FIGURES THAT LEWIS STOLE MINERS' UNION VOTE

(Continued from Page One)

organization. He held office as district president of the central Pennsylvania miners for 10 years before running for international president on the "Save the Union" ticket last Fall. He was the leading exponent of nationalization and other progressive policies in the union for years and his 1926 campaign crystallized the opposition against the conservative methods of John L. Lewis.

"These irregularities," continues Brophy's letter, "are not a few votes in scattered local unions, but the most casual glance reveals daring cases of vote padding in entire districts. . . . In fact the large amount of vote 'fixing' that has been done leads me to believe that the men now occupying the offices of International President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, were not really elected, and that the 'Save the Union' candidates were duly elected the international officers of our union." His report is as follows:

To the Membership of the United Mine Workers of America.

Greetings: For the information of all union coal miners, I am sending you the following appeal which I have sent to the International Executive Board.

### Letter to Beard.

International Executive Board  
United Mine Workers of America.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

After careful deliberation in which I have considered solely the welfare of our union, I am moved to address this communication to you and also to the membership of our organization.

An examination of the tabulation of the votes cast at the last International election, Dec. 14, 1926, shows gross irregularities, self-evident frauds and vote stealing to such a startling extent that I feel it my duty, not only to myself as a candidate for the office of International President, in that election, but to the United Mine Workers as an organization, to bring these matters before you for your attention and action.

These irregularities are not a few votes in scattered local unions but the most casual glance reveals daring cases of vote padding in entire districts. Tens of thousands of votes have been added, subtracted or twisted about as best suited the desires or needs of the perpetrators. In fact the large amount of vote "fixing" that has been done leads me to believe that the men now occupying the offices of International President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer were not really elected and that the "Save the Union" candidates were duly elected the international officers of our union.

WHEREAS, the National Executive Committee of the Workmen's Circle has given to the Sigman Circle \$10,000 of the hard-earned money of our members, which was collected for the Cloakmaker strikers, and

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Workmen's Circle to help unions and not to smash them, and

WHEREAS, the Workmen's Circle has lent its support to the union-smashing tactics of the Sigman-McGrady clique against the class conscious workers; be it therefore

RESOLVED; that we protest most vigorously against such action, and decide to support the cloakmakers and furriers in their fight against the traitors."

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RESOLVED; that we protest most vigorously against such action, and decide to support the cloakmakers and furriers in their fight against the traitors."

As a beginning we send \$100.00 to the Joint Defense & Relief Committee which is defending the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers who are behind prison bars due to the treachery of the Sigman and McGrady clique.—(Signed) Chotiner Youth Branch 271, W.C., Resolution Committee, M. Breiman, S. Platt, and A. Bookoff.

Telzer Branch 491 W.C. Also Responds

At a meeting of Telzer Branch 491, W.C. which was held on Friday, May 13th, a collection was made which amounted to \$50.00. The branch pledged itself to support the defense committee as long as it will be necessary.—(Signed) N. Kirsh, Fin. Sec'y., S. Levine, Rec Sec'y.

Here's Another.

The Chenstocher Branch of the Jewish National Workers Alliance celebrated its 10th Anniversary with a Banquet on May 8th. The participants of the celebration did not forget the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers and made a collection which netted \$50.00. The money was sent to the office of the Joint Defense Committee by Rubin Berger, Sec'y.

The Woman Again.

The Women's Council No. 3 of Lower Bronx had a banquet for the benefit of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. It brought in \$44.00.

West Bronx Is On The Map.

An affair was held in the headquarters of the West Bronx Workers Club on Friday night, May 27th. S. Lipkin, one of the entertainers at the affair, utilized the situation with an appeal for the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers which netted \$28.35.

Music and Literary Circle.

The girls of the Music and Literary Circle made a collection among themselves which netted \$3.50 and same was sent into the office of the Joint Defense Committee by Beatrice Kary, secretary of the Circle.

## Cappellini Helps Hudson Throw 8,000 Miners Out of Jobs

SCRANTON, Pa., June 1.—Hudson Coal Co. balanced its order placing 10,000 miners back at work in Luzerne county today by another order suspending operations in Lackawanna county. Eight thousand men were forced into idleness.

The switch came after secret conference with President Rinaldo Cappellini of District 1, in which hours and conditions were discussed. The grievance committee of the Hudson Coal Co. has been at swordpoints with Cappellini for months. The new agreement between him and the company will not help to smooth relations.

### DISTRICT NO. 7.

Local Union	Place	No. of Mem.	Lewis	Brophy	Murray	Stevenson	Kennedy	Brennan	Harris
1438 Hazelton	208	305	0	305	0	305	0	0	0
1507 Eckley	412	401	2	401	1	404	0	0	0
1527 Shepton	225	210	0	210	0	210	0	0	0
1571 Tamaqua	1046	1020	0	1019	0	1025	0	2	4
1598 Lansford	865	760	7	760	7	800	9	0	0
1599 Beaver Meadow	500	500	0	500	0	500	0	0	0
2033 Coaldale	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	0
1521 Upper Lehighton	250	247	0	247	0	247	0	0	0

## Malolo a Triumph of Engineering if Not of Navigation



Photo of the \$7,000,000 passenger liner "Malolo," designed for service between San Francisco and Honolulu, being towed through New York harbor. Although having a large hole in the forward part of her hull and 4,000 tons of water in her hold, following a ramming off Nantucket light, Massachusetts, by the Norwegian freighter "Jacob Christensen," the "Malolo" stayed afloat. Marine engineers say probably no other vessel could have stood the punishment sustained by this new pride of the American merchant marine and not have gone to the bottom. Constructed at Philadelphia, the "Malolo" was making trial runs, with numerous officials aboard to observe the tests.

These are but a few cases cited out of many to illustrate the kind of service inflation practiced. District 1 is the chief offender in this respect although District 7 is a close second.

The men of the anthracite know how few turn out to vote at international elections. To ask them to believe that these local unions got out from 80 to 100 per cent of the entire vote is absurd.

There was still another method of stealing votes which cannot be detected from the surface examination of the report. This took the form of manipulating the votes cast from one candidate to another or changing the number entirely. The following are a few examples from District 5, showing how the tabulated vote differs from the actual vote as given out in signed statements by officers or tellers of the locals:

Local Union	Place	Actual Vote Cast	Vote Given in Report	Vote Added to Lewis	Vote Stolen from Brophy
4238 N. Bessemer		41	109	160	15
3900 Springdale		58	117	258	200
3715 Indiana		156	141	375	5
3506 Russellton		210	186	491	281
5646 Renton		22	102	189	13
				167	89

Thus in just five locals Lewis was given 986 more votes than were cast for him and I received 477 less than was entitled to, thereby making the total manipulation in favor of Lewis 1,463 votes.

In most of the active tax paying locals in this district and many others where the voting was honestly carried on from 25 to 50 per cent of the membership voted. Yet the grand total vote for the office of International President reported by the international tellers for all bituminous districts was 163,627 or more than ten thousand votes in excess of the 153,412 tax paying bituminous members reported in the International Secretary-Treasurer's report for the period ending December 1, 1926.

This vote in excess of membership is made possible only by inflated returns from non-union fields, blue-sky locals, and those bona-fide locals in which the votes were not honestly recorded.

### Wide-spread Theft.

These are but a few instances of fraudulent vote-counting. The report is rife with many more which can be detected upon the most superficial examination. A thorough going study of the report reveals many more and there are doubtless others more cleverly done that are not discernible unless the figures reported are checked against those of the local unions.

It seems almost incomprehensible that such flagrant, glaring and wholesale vote stealing could take place in our union, but the facts are so evident that they are incontrovertible. I am constrained to believe that the failure to publish the tabulated report of the vote cast in the election of 1924, as required by the International constitution aided and gave encouragement to such corrupt practices.

The fact that the tabulated vote for the 1926 election was not issued until nearly four months after January 15th, the final date specifically set by our constitution for the issuing of such report, is certainly significant. Why did John L. Lewis, who poses as a defender of the sanctity of the technical clauses of the constitution when the membership of good fighters against the coal operators is involved, flagrantly violate the constitution in respect to the tabulated vote?

The answer is clear—first, if the tabulated vote had been issued on time, it would have been possible to bring the irregularities before the attention of the international convention, when the delegates in the interest of fair play, would undoubtedly have ordered a complete investigation of the case. Second, the constitution provides that the ballots should only be preserved for six months after the election and when the tabulated report was finally issued, there remained only one month in which to make an investigation. Third, because Mr. Lewis knew that a strike would be in progress in the spring and that if the tabulated vote was delayed, the opposition might hesitate to expose such official corruption at a time when the union is fighting.

This issue cannot be postponed. Officers elected through corrupt practices can command neither the solidarity nor support of the rank and file which are so necessary to withstand the attacks of the operators.

### Honest Election Essential.

Therefore, I am raising this issue, not because of personal feelings, but because of the following considerations:

First, I believe in the absolute necessity of honest elections. This is the only means by which the rank and file can be assured of democratic control of the union.

Second, Those members of our union who voted for me did not vote for me as an individual, but for the "Save the Union" program. Feeling that the majority of the miners voted for that program, I would be delinquent in my duty if I did not make this protest as vigorous as possible.

Third, Because our union is passing through a crisis, it is facing the danger of demoralization and more encroachments by the operators. But I am firmly convinced that we have the strength and fighting spirit to withstand these encroachments provided we unify the ranks and work consciously to put into effect the platform upon which I believe I was elected. This platform is our best means of maintaining our policy of no wage reductions.

Fourth, While agreeing that Mr. Lewis has the right to hold and advocate his own opinions and policies, I claim that he has no right in the face of the tabulated returns, to act as International President and enforce upon the miners' union policies which the majority of those voting have dispensed and voted against.

### Demands Probe.

Because of these things I demand that an impartial investigation of the recent election returns be made by a committee of five mine workers, two to be named by Mr. Lewis, two by me and these four to select a fifth, their duty to be

## LITVINOFF IN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN CHARGES "DOCUMENTS" ARE FORGED

The following is the complete text of the note of Maxim Litvinoff, acting Commissar of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Soviet Union as a protest against the raid on Arcos, Ltd., the violation of the immunity of the members of the Soviet trade delegation, the subsequent termination of the Trade Agreement of 1921, and the rupture of diplomatic relations.

The note was given to the British Charge d'Affairs in Moscow who dispatched it to Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister.

SIR:—I have the honor to request you to transmit the following to your Government:

The Soviet Government takes cognizance of the contents of the note handed yesterday to Rosengolz, Soviet Union Charge D'Affairs in London communicating termination by the British government of the trade agreement of 1921 and the suspension of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain. This decision was no surprise for the Soviet Government. It knew, since long ago that a rupture in the relations with U. S. S. R. was being prepared by all. It was indicated by the policy of the British government which declined all propositions of the Soviet government toward re-adjustment of mutual relations and negotiations.

### British Charges False.

The Soviet Government once more emphatically rejects all charges of violating on any occasion the trade agreement of 1921 as absolutely groundless and entirely unfounded. The only source of those charges was again and again undeniably established is false information drawn from white emigrant sources and forged documents whereby the British government freely cooperated throughout the period of the existence of relations between it and the Soviet government. The fact that the search of the Trade Delegation which was most carefully made during several days yielded no results is the most convincing proof of the loyalty and the correctness of the officials of the U. S. S. R. The Soviet Government scornfully passes by the insinuations of the British Ministers regarding espionage by the Trade Delegation and deems it unworthy of reply.

### Britain Violates Agreement.

The Soviet Government states that the British government had no legal ground either for the first violation of the Trade Agreement of 1921,—namely the police raid on extra territorial premises of the Soviet official agents or the second violation, namely the termination of the Agreement. The termination of this agreement without the six months notice provided thereby is evidence to the whole world that the fundamental cause of the rupture is the defeat of the Conservative government's policy in China and the attempt to mask this defeat by diversion directed against the Soviet Union, while the direct reason is the British government's desire to divert public opinion from the failure of the absurd police raid on Arcos, Ltd. and trade delegation and in order to save the British Home Secretary from the scandal-

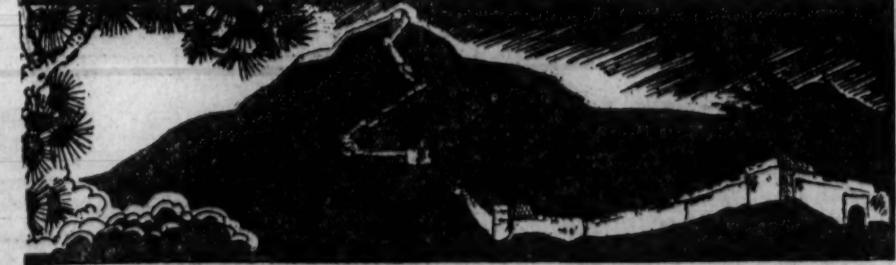
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**CHINA  
IN REVOLT**

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STALIN—BUCHARIN—MANUILSKY and  
TAN PING SHAN  
A discussion on China by outstanding figures in the Communist International.

15c

ous position in which he found himself owing to this British.

### No Quarrel With British Workers.

The people of the Soviet Union and their government foster no hostile feelings toward the people of the British Empire with whom they wished to maintain normal and friendly relations. Such undoubtedly is also the desire of the people of the British Empire. But these normal relations are not the wishes of the present British government, which from the first day of its existence strove to keep its relations with the U. S. S. R. constantly in state of tension and to further strain them. The British government prefers a system of oppression and enmity to a system of normal relations. It decided on a rupture of diplomatic relations for which it must assume all responsibility. Realizing this rupture will inevitably upset the existing political and economic international relations.

### Will Increase European Chaos.

It could not but recognize that a rupture would increase the economic chaos from which Europe still suffers since the World War, and that it would be a hard blow to the cause of peace. However, it decided this step, sacrificing the interests of the broad masses of the British Empire and even British industry.

The Soviet Government notes this being fully convinced that the act will be condemned not only by the toiling masses but also by all progressive elements of the world. At the same time it firmly believes that the time is near when the British people will find ways and means for the hampered realization of their aspirations for peace and for the establishment of normal, friendly relations with the people of the Soviet Union.

—LITVINOFF.

**Butler Shifts Base Away From Shanghai**

(Continued from Page One)  
large measure responsible for Chang Tso-lin's defeat.

**WASHINGTON, June 1.—** Evacuation of the American legation and other properties in Peking, ancient capital of the Chinese empire and of its recent successor, the republic of military chiefs, has been planned by the State Department and approved by President Coolidge. Unless conditions in northern China become quiet within a few days, orders for withdrawal of the staff and their records and private effects to Tientsin, on the coast, will be issued.

British and Japanese policy just now is agreed in support of Chiang Kai Shek, moderate Nationalist, Japan has abandoned Chang Tso-lin, war lord of Manchuria and now controlling Peking. Coolidge suspects Chiang of being still the radical he professed to be when he took Shanghai, and is feeling his way so slowly the other powers have beat the U. S. in forming alliances with the new war lord.

Japan is moving troops in Shantung to protest Japanese nationals and Japanese properties from attack at the hands of the northern chief—Chang Tso-lin and Chang Tsung-Chang whom the Tokio government has abandoned. The American withdrawal from Peking would seem to indicate that the Japanese were preparing to withdraw from Peking also, or else that they were getting ready to provoke the Chinese to a general anti-foreign break.

## Frenzied Finance Check that Brot District Council Officials to Bar

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## The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

The truth about the General Strike and its calling is given in today's installment of the official Joint Board history of the struggle in the garment unions. Few strikes have been so lied about and misrepresented. Margaret Larkin's clear account of its origin will equip you to answer malign stories inspired by the right wing.

### The General Strike

There has been much misunderstanding as to the calling and the conduct of the Clothmakers General strike,—a misunderstanding that has been fully fostered by the Right Wing leaders. In spite of the fact that the strike was conducted jointly by the Right and Left Wings, they have charged that it was "lost by the Communists," and have made this an excuse for seizing control of the Joint Board and the four locals for another "reorganization."

### The Demands

The demands for which the strike was fought were formulated by the officers of the International, or Right Wing, in 1924, more than a year before the present Left Wing administration in the Joint Board was voted into power. They were approved by the membership in a general referendum in that year. In spite of the vote of the membership to strike for the demands, President Sigman presented them to a Commission appointed by Governor Smith.

At the end of two years, when the Governor's Commission finally reported, it was clear that the Union could not accept its terms, since the report rejected the most vital demands of the Union. It recommended only very small wage increases, and ignored the workers' plea for a forty hour week. Moreover, it gave to the employers the right which they had long sought of discharging ten per cent of their workers every year without cause. This "reorganization of shops," with all its resultant speed up systems and discrimination against active Union workers, could not be accepted by the Union without a struggle. Only one point of the Union's demands was reported favorably, namely that the number of sub-manufacturers working for any one jobber should be limited, so as to force the jobbers to assume responsibility for Union conditions in the shops of their contractors. This was a measure long desired by the Union, but the jobbers, representing seventy-five per cent of the industry, refused to accept the report of the Commission of this point, making a strike inevitable. Since the report was so unfavorable to the workers on every other point, the Union found that it had nothing to gain and much to lose by accepting it, and that a strike must be called in the entire industry.

It has been suggested that a strike should have been called only against the jobbers, although such a course would have been impracticable in the extreme. The two main points at issue were the "limitation of contractors," which the Union hoped to get from the jobbers, and the "reorganization of shops," which the "inside manufacturers" hoped to get from

the Union. Sub-manufacturers had little interest in the issue of reorganization of shops, since very few of them employ the 35 workers that the Governor's Commission had made the prerequisite of the discharge privilege. To have called a strike against the jobbers alone would have been to abandon the "inside shops" to reorganization, a forty-four hour week instead of the forty asked for, very small wage increases, no recognition for designers or examiners. Furthermore a strike against the jobbers for the theory of "limitation of contractors" could not have been conducted successfully without the additional demands of higher wages, shorter hours, time guarantee, and so forth, that make a more popular appeal to the workers. Finally the character of the industry is such that only a General Strike of all branches can be carried on successfully, since it would be impossible to keep "inside shops" from manufacturing for jobbers, and so converting many workers into scabs and seriously crippling the effectiveness of the strike.

### Calling of the Strike

On June 29, the Joint Board called a mass meeting of the membership in Madison Square Garden to consider the situation. Morris Sigman, President of the International, Hugh Frayne, New York Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Sydney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and many other Right Wing leaders were present, and spoke strongly in favor of a strike. Telegrams were read from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and other high labor officials, promising support. The thousands of cloakmakers in Madison Square Garden voted to strike. On July 1, the strike, that had been voted by the membership in 1924, ratified at the conventions of 1924 and 1925, approved by the General Executive Board, the Joint Board, and the Executive Boards for all the locals, was finally called.

When the machinery of the strike was organized, the leaders of the International were given the Chairmanships of the Finance, the Settlement, the Out-of-Town, and the Law Committee, and membership on all other Committees, so that the strike actually was carried on jointly by the Right and Left Wings.

### Section Shows Revolution.

The second section shows the revolutionary movement during the first half of the 19th Century. There are documents on serfdom under Nicholas I, the Peasant Liberation, the Peasant Disorders, the Revolutionary

## Moscow Museum Does Honor to Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

working masses. They are generally接待ed sepulchres.

But on this Sunday that I visited the Museum of the Revolution, accompanied by Comrade Frumkin, an unending stream of humanity was continually pouring thru the various and numerous rooms. There were plenty of lecturers to explain everything, not in a careless monotone, but with intense enthusiasm, like a zealous teacher interested in his task.

Thus one of these lectures, that we listened to, interspersed her remarks with questions, that were quickly answered by some one in the audience.

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# THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
BERT MILLER.....Editors  
Business Manager

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## Imperialists Shift Military Base in China.

The withering of the lines of the Chinese counter-revolutionary forces before the sledge-hammer blows of the advancing Nationalist armies has forced a swift change of front on the part of the imperialist bandits of the United States, France, Britain and Japan.

Before the echoes of the pacifist utterances of the statesmen of the great powers have died away the gun-men of imperialism in the marine, naval, army and air forces have been ordered to shift their bases northward. Japanese forces were moved northward several days ago. Two battalions of British have gone north this week, one to Wei-hai-wei and the other to Tientsin. A British air squadron has also proceeded to the latter point. Reports indicate a similar movement of French forces.

American marines, under the leadership of that comic opera lackey of Yankee imperialism, Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler, have shifted their base northward from Shanghai to Tientsin, even while Wall Street's puppet president at Washington is still congratulating himself on his Memorial Day speech in which he hypocritically asserted that the armed forces of this country were never used to stifle the liberties of weaker peoples.

This concentration of imperialist forces means but one thing—an attempt at concerted armed intervention on a huge scale against the victorious Nationalist revolutionary forces.

Again, in face of the threat to all imperialist rule in China, the invading forces temporarily unite in an effort to stem the tide of revolution. They realize that the new drive is under the leadership of what constituted the left wing of the former Kuomintang (nationalist liberation party), the workers and peasants with its invincible vanguard, the Communist Party of China. The present Kuomintang has thrown off the weight of the middle and big bourgeoisie that formed the right wing of the party and supported the betrayal to the imperialist butchers of Chiang Kai-shek, so there is no section of the present revolutionary movement that will play the role of bribed tool of imperialism.

Britain still takes the initiative in the fight against the Nationalist revolution, because she has more to lose, not only in China, but in all her vast empire on which patriotic Britons boast that the sun never sets. Wave after wave of calamity rolls over the heads of the tiny die-hard government. The breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union has infuriated a large section even of the British capitalist class that was carrying on trade with Russia; the anti-labor drive has alienated all sections of the working class; its defeat on a policy of united action in China, when it had to yield to the pressure of Wall Street, is followed by the collapse of the counter-revolutionary forces upon which it placed its wan hopes. British imperialism is also being challenged on another front—Egypt—where three warships and additional land forces have been dispatched to deal with the Nationalist movement there. The mass pressure upon the Egyptian government has forced it to demand the withdrawal of British officers from the Egyptian army council. Many times since the close of the world war the Egyptians have staged revolts against the despotism of British rule and the liberation movement in all the colonial countries has gained tremendous impetus as a reflex of the victories of the Chinese liberation movement. In its fight against this world-wide movement the British imperialists are fighting for the life of the empire—and the realization of the fact that it is thus far losing its fight drives it to desperation.

Likewise the Chinese liberation movement has had its reflex in the Philippine islands as is evidenced by the peasant revolts and the actions of an American rear admiral, Kittelle, in dissolving the labor union at the Cavite naval arsenal, by utilizing the forces of the British tory government as an excuse. The attacks on the Filipinos are for the purpose of weakening the independence movement and the labor movement so that American forces in the Philippines can be released for service in China. Already Smedley Butler has announced that marines will be removed from the Islands to aid in endeavoring to reestablish imperialist rule in China.

More than ever it is imperative that the workers' and farmers' organizations in the United States make their voices heard in no uncertain terms in a demand to get the armed forces of this country out of China and keep them out.

## Commissioner Warren's Threat Against Labor.

Police Commissioner Warren has declared that he is opposed to "class" demonstrations or parades in the streets of New York City. He used the Memorial Day disorders in which two fascists were killed in the Bronx and the Ku Kluxers and police rioted in Queens as an excuse for his proclamation against "class" parades.

As far as the fascists are concerned they are so cordially hated by the overwhelming majority of the Italian population that whenever they raise their heads they meet with fierce and spontaneous resistance. The assailants of the fascist band, who are alleged to be responsible for the death of two black-shirts, have not been found. It is an impossible task to arrest all anti-fascists, for there are not enough jails to hold the Italian population. Italian fascists are no menace; they can be taken care of in a most salutary fashion by the Italians.

As to the koo-koo's, they have become so insignificant that their night-gown parades only evoke derisive laughter. There is nothing to fear from them.

The only demonstrations that are effective are labor demonstrations against plots to murder workers like Sacco and Vanzetti, against the employers and their agents comprising the right-wing of the trade unions and against the predatory policy of American imperialism in various parts of the world. It is these labor demonstrations that Commissioner Warren aims at when he speaks of class demonstrations.

If this beneficiary of Tammany Hall and the appointee of the Broadway male butterfly, Mayor Walker, thinks he can with impunity suppress labor demonstrations, he is badly mistaken and will discover the fact the moment he tries to prohibit such demonstrations.

## The Flood—The Poor Shall Be Poorer and the Rich Shall Be Richer



The Mississippi Valley floods have spread ruin and devastation over six states. For the bankers of the North, led by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, it is only a chance to profitably invest loan capital.

## AN ILL-TIMED EXPLOSION

(By BERT MILLER In Cell 17 of Tombs Prison.)

The heated outpouring against Bolshevism delivered by Ambassador Myron T. Herrick at the Memorial Day exercises at the Suresnes American Military Cemetery is a remarkable utterance in other respects than its lurid vituperativeness.

It is worthy of note that the venerable ambassador speaking as he did immediately upon the rupture of relations between England and Russia has thereby assumed the prerogative of making official comment, upon the provocative act of the British Tory government. This is, to say the least, unusual. He may have acted on his own initiative or Cautious Cal may have moved his "spokesman" to Paris for a day. Who knows?

It is significant too that the capitalist press has given the Ambassador's speech little prominence or editorial comment. From the lack of applause, one is therefore left to opine that the venerable fire-eater must have put his foot in it, somehow.

Ever since John Bull was so ignominiously humbled by Uncle Sam's refusal to continue to follow Great Britain's lead in a joint policy in China, the former gentleman has been aching to recover from this blow to his world prestige and influence. It is evident that Downing Street has now decided that its next step toward this purpose is an offense against Soviet Russia. While no one will pretend for a moment that American capitalism hates Bolshevism any less than do the English capitalists, there is still room to believe that various influential and powerful groups of American capitalists now see their way clear to make the most of England's political and economic difficulties by ousting her from every possible corner of the world market—even Russia. Considerable pressure has already been exerted in this direction. With Britain out, what more favorable opportunity could be found to wrest the greatest possible concessions from the Workers' and Peasants' Republic?

We are therefore left to wonder, editorially, whether Herrick's explosion may not have been ill-timed from the point of view of powerful American capitalist interests.

## Party Factory Unit Hits Imprisonment of Daily Worker Heads

Protesting against the conviction of William F. Dunne, editor and Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER, Factory Unit 6; Section 7, Workers (Communist) Party has adopted a resolution condemning the action of the capitalist controlled courts of New York. The resolution ends by pledging support to The DAILY WORKER, the only English Communist daily newspaper in the world.

Bronx for Sacco and Vanzetti.

At a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held at 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx, a resolution was adopted unanimously demanding their immediate release. Copies of the resolution are being sent to Gov. Fuller and to the press.

## What's What in Washington

(By BERT MILLER In Cell 17 of Tombs Prison.)

WASHINGTON, June 1. (FP) President Coolidge, true to form, has made a political selection of his vacation place this summer. South Dakota has two senators at Washington who were elected against the opposition of his machine in 1924 and 1926. They are not real progressives, but McMaster is inclined to follow the lead of Norris on farm issues, and Norbeck, now entering his second term, frequently votes with the Hirsh Johnson and Borah group. Indeed, Norbeck has been known as Hirsh Johnson's only follower in the Senate.

By going into the Black Hills state forest in southwestern South Dakota for his three months of seclusion, he did nothing for the impoverished farmers or cattlemen of the West, but he flatters the sentiment of state pride and gives welcome advertising to the railroads and other tourist industries in that region. McMaster and Norbeck, as practical politicians, will be put into the role of polite hosts, whether they like it or not. And since South Dakota is the state which holds the earliest presidential primary next year, Coolidge has by this move given himself the maximum handicap in the race for delegates in the 1928 convention.

Poll-Tax Wrecks Families

Fifty officers of the Army Industrial College have just made a three-day visit to the Pittsburgh district, to look over the big steel and machinery plants and to explain to plant managers the plans of the War Department for distributing orders to them in the event of war. The officers of the army, in turn, were given a first-hand lesson in big-scale industrial production.

Industrial mobilization.

Fifty officers of the Army Industrial College have just made a three-day visit to the Pittsburgh district, to look over the big steel and machinery plants and to explain to plant managers the plans of the War Department for distributing orders to them in the event of war. The officers of the army, in turn, were given a first-hand lesson in big-scale industrial production.

Industrial mobilization, as it is called by the department, was heartily endorsed by spokesmen for the Carnegie Steel Co., National Tube Co., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Johns & Laughlin, and other concerns. They said the department's plans would help their industry in time of emergency, since they would provide for efficient distribution of work with a minimum waste of effort in readjustment to war production. Everyone assumed the likelihood of a war emergency.

Philadelphians Cloak-makers Show Calligari Film To Aid Defense Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—On June 3 and 4, at Moose Hall, Philadelphia, the Joint Defense and Relief Committee is giving several showings of "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." The full proceeds of these performances will go for the defense and relief of those heroic fighters of the needle trades who are now paying the price for their strike activities in jail.

Two showings will be given each evening at 7 and 9 p. m. Tickets may be obtained in advance at Freiheit Office, 317 S. 5th St., Daily Worker, 521 York Ave., Litvakoff's Drug Store, 1010 N. 43rd St., M. Olken, Drug Store, 2509 N. 33rd St., Furriers' Union, 1229 Arch St., Model Hat Co., 2315 S. 7th St., The Day Office, 332 So. 5th St.

## Wolfe Talks on China in Cleveland Next Sunday

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers School of New York, will speak on "The Present Situation in China," at a mass meeting to be held here next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at Gordina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave.

The significance of the triumphant movement of the Hankow army will be emphasized in the talk, together with the relationship of the Arcos raids to British imperialistic interests in China.

# DRAMA

## "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding"

To all those who look for pictures of artistic honesty, and especially to those who got the thrill of their lives on seeing "Potemkin," we recommend "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," the second Amkino production presented in America thru the usual movie channels. This means we recommend it to every worker.

It is a powerful thing, this Russian picture, rolling up its story in never flagging interest, one vivid scene after another and ending in a terrific, inevitable conclusion that leaves one breathless. It is likely you know the story: A Lithuanian landlord's son, born to a mother, who frightened by a bear, goes stark mad in giving birth. The legend so widely known to all Russians, credits prenatal influence in accounting for the nature of the son, who leading a double life, as master of the estate, at night is a human beast that preys on the young peasant girls, killing by tearing them to death with his teeth as an animal. Uncovered, as he murders his bride in this manner, he takes to the woods, to be hunted and finally killed by peasants.

This brief account does no justice to the eventful plot in which one dramatic moment follows another and builds for the logical terribly dramatic end. In photography, the adequate, this picture does not give us the artistry of "Potemkin." But you will find here a story well told pictorially, splendidly acted, and faithfully costumed to the country and period. Surely, here is something out of the ordinary and worth seeing.

In the Russian-peasant legend of the bear, it is a landlord, a vicious bally lashes the assembled peasantry. The suffering of the oppressed creeps into all folk lore. At the wedding of the master, a wicked looking pot-bellied funkey (splendidly acted) verbally lashes the assembled peasantry to dance and appear gay for the event. As a religious lesson, the children (as children will at all Sunday schools) are bored and sleepy. This picture, made in a Workers Republic, instead of the usual hokum, gives us something that is honest to life itself. There are other reliable touches to reveal its origin.

The Legend of the Bear, is the first picture of the Art Cinema League, at its new 55th Street Theater. If later programs are in keeping with this, its first showing, it will be well worth placing this small but attractive theater in mind as a place where intelligent, honest amusement can be had.

—W. C.

## 5,000 Expected on Freiheit Excursion

The Freiheit excursion to Bear Mountain will be held Saturday. Five thousand workers are expected to be at South Ferry at 1 p. m. where two large steamers, the Ontario and the Claremont, will take them to Bear Mountain.

Tickets are for sale at the Freiheit, Union Square at \$1.25. At the dock they will cost \$1.50.

## Tallentire to Tour Northern Michigan In 10-Day Program

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer, Workers' (Communist) Party will start a 10 day tour on Friday, lecturing on Workers and War.

All meetings will be held at 8 p. m. Every Workers Party member is urged to attend the Ishpeming Conference, Sunday at 9 a. m., Coming Nation Hall, 213 Pearl Street, Ishpeming, Mich.

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# Protest U. S. Intervention in China--Central Opera House--Friday

## JOINT BOARD SENDS ULTIMATUM TO BOSSSES DEMANDING RECOGNITION

(Continued from Page One)  
every local and Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union a pie that this problem be brought up for discussion by every Executive Board.

Enclosed with the letter from the Newark Joint Board is a resolution which they have passed, deplored the internal strife and calling upon all locals to "initiate a unity campaign even tho this may involve drastic action with regard to certain persons who may stand in the way of unity and peace." The resolution also calls upon all locals to "instruct delegates to the coming convention to speak and vote for immediate peace."

### Arrest Five Workers.

Five workers, distributing leaflets announcing tonight's mass meeting in Cooper Union, were arrested yesterday by a policeman who attempted to destroy a whole bundle of the circulars snatched from Lena Greenberg. She, together with Dora Halperin, Ray Epstein and Moses Bergen were taken into custody when they tried to reclaim the leaflets and continued handing them out to the workers--which is no violation of any law. They were taken to 30th street police station and placed under \$500 bail each until they appear in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Registration of unemployed fur workers began yesterday and will continue until the strike is declared. This registration will ensure the maintenance of perfect control of all workers during the strike. The system will be carried even more effectively than in previous strikes.

Independent and Fur Trimming Manufacturers were notified by letter yesterday of the Joint Board's decision to call a one day stoppage on the opening day of the strike. This will enable all workers in these shops to get working cards, without which they cannot return to their jobs. The Joint Board in its letter to independent manufacturers regrets the necessity of such a stoppage, but states that it is necessary in order to avoid any further disturbances of production.

**Some Funny Voting.**  
Rumors were thick yesterday concerning the voting carried on by the reactionary officials for delegates to the coming convention of the International Fur Workers' Union. Figures vary. Some people declare there were as many as 100 votes cast; others say the total was not over 55. However, all informants agree that the lowest vote was polled by I. Winnick, one of the vice-presidents who is said to have ambitions for the presidency. Of course he may still be a delegate to the convention; but it will not be because he received enough votes even from the right wing gang.

### Oliviso Sentenced to Penitentiary for "Possessing" Bomb

Michael Oliviso, 24, anti-Fascist, was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing Prison by County Judge William F. Bleakley at White Plains yesterday following his conviction two weeks ago by a jury on charges of carrying and possessing a bomb during a Fascist riot in Portchester.

In his defense, Oliviso had claimed that the bomb had been handed to him by Dante Bertini during a meeting at Portchester some time ago which resulted in a riot.

At the time it convicted Oliviso, the jury recommended leniency for him. Judge Bleakley then announced he had not been introduced at the trial and would investigate before passing sentence on Oliviso.

In sentencing Oliviso the judge declared he believed the case should be reopened with Bertini as a defendant. Bertini was recently fined \$50 by the same court.

5,000 Columbia students got their degrees yesterday.

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## CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

The Village Atheist's Son Makes Good

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Charles August Lindbergh Sr., the father of the New York-Paris flight hero also knew the meaning of courage. In the light of the facts which follow I think that Lindbergh here exhibited as fine and as rare a brand of heroism as that shown by his illustrious son.

Consider the older Lindbergh. A first generation Swedish immigrant, in Little Falls, the Lindbergh home, he was known for his radical and atheistic utterances. In spite of this he was elected to congress and remained there from 1907 to 1917.

Then America went to war, and Congressman Lindbergh wrote *Why Is Your Country at War?*

In June 1918 the Chicago staff writer, Arthur M. Evans, wrote of Lindbergh's book: "The reader looks instinctively to see if it bears a German copyright. It doesn't, but it contains many choice morsels of thought that might be gobbled with relish in Potsdam."

In the same month the Tribune special correspondent in Washington telegraphed an attack made by Representative Miller in which Lindbergh was declared "because of the attacks which he made upon the American government a friend of the Kaiser whether he wishes it or not."

*Why is Your Country at War* contains the political creed of Lindbergh, senior. To publicly state such a creed in 1917 was considered political madness. I quote at random from the book.

"We have been dragged into the war by the intrigue of the speculators."

"The few now desire to cut off every possible avenue of escape from industrial slavery for the masses."

"The trusts are determined to control these problems in their own favor, and use every adroit method to parade the machine office-holders as the only 'true Americans' in office."

"The system, however, will never be corrected by simply following leaders, for as I have explained, leaders are very valuable to big business, are quickly discovered by big business. Big business can afford and does buy them."

"The real problem is not so much how to end the war... as it is how to deal with the problem that causes war, that is, the 'special privilege' system itself."

"Of all cowards, no other is so cowardly as the average politician..."

"We must substitute reason for tradition—if we are ever to unshackle ourselves from the arbitrary domination of property privilege over human right."

"Unhesitatingly, I declare it to be the most solemn duty of the state to establish a system to liberate mankind from the existing industrial slavery."

"Are you a farmer—a wage earner—or engaged in any of the occupations required to be filled with industrious men and women in order to fulfill the many necessities of life? If you are—why do you let capital—a product of your toil, sit on the throne of human industry as the master of all—to determine your place in

## PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS

The preceding installments in this series listed the 25-odd societies who cash in on the "patriotic impulses" of union-hating corporations and benevolent individuals. The nature of their propaganda against radical and pacifist organizations was also described, together with the sources of their support.

"Professional Patriots" was edited by Norman from material gathered by Sidney Howard, co-author with Robert Dunn of "The Labor Spy," and John Hearley.

VIII.

All these organizations operate from single offices. There are no branch offices, except that of Sentinels of the Republic in Milton, Mass. All the headquarters of those operating nationally are in New York or Washington. None has active local groups, and only occasionally do their chief representatives appear publicly elsewhere than in New York or Washington. They are highly centralized propaganda bureaus, working almost entirely by mail or through the press. This of course does not apply to the purely local organizations, like the Better America Federation, nor to the American Legion and the K.K.K. The Legion and the Klan

depend for their power on a widely distributed membership and intensive local activity, with a national headquarters chiefly as a clearing house. They are therefore stronger in action and weaker in propaganda than their relatives in patriotism in New York and Washington.

### Have Small Staffs.

Propaganda work requires only a secretary with some knowledge of newspaper publicity, compilation and printing, and executive ability. Most of the staffs are therefore headed by former newspapermen or publicity agents. The staffs are small—two to ten (except the Better America Federation of Los Angeles with a somewhat larger staff). The business men who give the work its real drive play a larger part than do most officers of volunteer public agencies. Some devote a major part of their time to it, and appear in print as spokesmen far more often than their paid officials. This is the reverse of the custom of most public agencies and indicates the self-interest of the few who run each of them. Many of the less known organizations are one-man affairs, representing only the enthusiasm of a self-appointed patriot.

With these general facts in mind, note what some of the chief organizations say of themselves and their activities, in terms of program or achievement.

(To be continued.)

## A Night in Tammany Hall

By JOSEPH VOGEL.

MY father always said I was a dumb lad and a disgrace to the family. And I guess he spoke the truth, because I just can't get on to the run of things. It must be that something is wrong with my brain. I'd like to remark or an event by a vacant stare—I can't figure out how one and one are two, to save my neck.

And, so the day before I left my home back in Montana, my father gave me a long talk and lot of advice. The most important things I wrote down on paper, because my head just can't hold anything for two hours.

"Son," my father said, "the first thing you land in New York, I want you to pay a visit to Tammany Hall. You'll reach them in time for the election campaign, and keep your head about you, 'cause you'll be right in the center of things, the roots of your and my government. Now write this down: 'Join the Democratic party.' Ask anybody around you how to do it and they'll advise you straight."

It took what seemed a couple of ages to get to New York. I never before realized what a big country United States is. And when I landed in the city, I just couldn't breathe. Why, only under the roof of the railroad station there were more people than in our whole county, back in Montana. It made me kind of afraid, considering I'd forgotten all the advice my father gave me, except what I wrote down on paper.

The first thing I did, according to the slip of paper No. 1, was to ask directions to Tammany Hall. The fellow I spoke to laughed at me because I pronounced the name with the accent on the last syllable. Come to think of it, my father always pronounced the name with the accent on the middle syllable.

I can't figure out how I ever got to my destination. When I was a half a block away from the hall, I inquired of a policeman where Tammany Hall was. For a moment I thought he was going to arrest me. He said, "What are you trying to do, kid?" Of course, when I explained that I had just landed in New York, he warmed up, and even patted me on the shoulder. "I'd make every foreigner visit Tammany Hall, first thing they came to this country, if I had my way," he said. "I'd learn 'em respect for this country and give 'em a chance to see how things are run. So you want to see an election campaign eh? I'd like to have a nickel for every dollar spent in elections, and I don't mean maybe." Then he directed me to the place.

When I entered the doorway, I saw the largest stairway I ever came across in my life. Kind of scared me to start walking up the stairs. My father was right after all, I thought. This is a pretty important place. I looked at slip of paper No. 6. It read, "Tammany Hall is the roots of the government." Must be no ordinary place, to have such a large stairway.

A lot of men were standing around, talking and smoking cigars. There didn't seem to be enough people here for a meeting, the kind my father described; so I asked one of the men where I could find the crowd. "What crowd?" he blurted out at me.

He had me there. I had to walk away and think it over. But after I read a few slips of my advice paper, I saw the answer. I went back to the fellow and said, "I'm looking for the Democratic crowd."

I struck it right then. I guess I'm not so dumb after all. I'll have to write home and tell pa about it.

The fellow told me to keep going up the stairs. Phew! I was too quick in judging the importance of this place. More stairs; and when I went up this flight, there was still another!

But I didn't have time to think of stairs much, because when I went through the open doorway at the top, I saw the grandest sight my eyes ever struck. Such a mass of people, standing and sitting, on the entire main floor, in balconies and on the stage! Flags and pictures and streamers, and a band was playing somewhere behind the scenes. I was just struck dumb.

I managed to squeeze into the crowd so I could get a better view of the stage. Just when I reached a good position, one of the actors stood up besides a table that had a pitcher of water and a couple of glasses on it, and started to speak. Maybe he'll do tricks with the pitcher and glasses, I thought. The people applauded before he began to speak and also after every few of his words. I couldn't hear at all what he said, from where I stood, but I suppose the applause was a kind of formality that the audience went through. Since everyone around me was clapping, I joined in also, and... gee, it was like being home in Montana again! Once I tried clapping when everyone was quiet—and b'God, the whole audience followed right after me and applauded to beat the band.

Then another of the actors got up to speak, and the audience treated him to the same noise. I began to get somewhat puzzled. Pa, back home, always said my hearing was keener 'n hell, but that it wasn't of no use because I wasn't able to make out anything I heard. Well, here, in Tammany Hall, with my keen hearing couldn't hear one word out of ten that the actors spoke, and yet everybody around me seemed to know what was being said. Their faces were lit up with interest, and sometimes they started roaring with laughter. My poor head tried to figure out this phenomenon; but I guess pa was right, when he said my head was good for nothing at all except to do the chores. Anyhow, I began to notice that the speakers waved their arms around and moved their fingers and clenched their fists; so I kind of figured that these movements have a special meaning, and those who can't hear can understand what the actor is saying from arm and finger signs.



### CHARLES A. LINDBERGH AND THE YOUNG WORKERS

The non-stop flight of young Lindbergh from the shores of the United States to Paris is an outstanding achievement of the times. This only shows further the possibilities of

possibilities for the use of the airplane in the coming world conflict. All attempts will be made through celebrations greeting Lindbergh to boost militarism.

Lindbergh was the son of a valiant fighter for the rights of the farmers in the Northwest. It was during the war especially when the father of Lindbergh carried on this struggle in spite of all the hysteria. Young Lindbergh at that time helped materially in the campaign conducted by his father. At the present time the actions and conduct of young Lindbergh are an insult to his father's militancy when he has completely flopped over and become a tool of the capitalists and militarists. This very moment he is being feted in grand for his accomplishment. He will be held up as a shining example to all of the American youth, his past will be completely forgotten.

This event should only help to stir us on to renewed activities exposing the role that he will play. Our message to the young workers is:

- 1.—The achievements of the workers belong to the entire working class.
- 2.—Down with Militarism.
- 3.—Fight against a new World War.

## SPORT

(By the Labor Sports Union.)

Jokila, Famous Finnish Runner to Compete at Labor Sports Meet

field events to be staged, there will be soccer and baseball games and gymnastic drills. The meet is open to all athletes belong to labor sport organizations.

Pitched in Chicago Car League Stings With Hits.

An outstanding feature of the Labor Sports Union national athletic in Chicago is the Street Carmen's League. This league, backed by the powerful Local 241, has made a great record during the ten years of its existence. In games played thus far this season, the league seems to be top-heavy with good pitching—or with poor batters. At any rate the twirlers have been having things their own way, 2 and 3 hit games being a common thing. In the Post Office Workers' League which is the second strongest union loop in the city, things are the other way around, big scores being the rule rather than the exception.

In addition to the various track and



### NON-COMMITTAL CAL

People of the sovereign United States are falling into a grave error by their attitude toward the silence of Cal. A little more thought applied to the responsibilities of this popular president would at once show the tremendous difficulties under which he labors. After all, all great men are misunderstood.

Cal was born and raised on a New England farm, where silence is the law. If Cal's pa said, "You go out now, 'n milk the wild cows," Cal said nothing, and obeyed. If he didn't get a crack across the head, according to Hoyle, this complex has been carried by the farmer lad into the presidential chair. When the bosses say, "Cal, send a couple of steel boats down to the Nicaraguan pasture," Cal says nothing and obeys. If he didn't, he'd get a boot in the breeches.

Then, a president's words, the few he utters, are of such great moment, that he must be extremely careful. Usually he leaves the job to his right-hand man. Cal employs this method successfully with Kellogg. And Kellogg dots on the mistaken word.

Cal's silence will be pardoned, when

it is remembered that no sooner does a president open his mouth to sigh or to use a toothpick, than the fact is flashed across the continent and printed on the front page of every newspaper with three-inch headlines. Suppose Cal should saunter across the front porch one morning, open his mouth, breath in the fragrance of the wisterias and exclaim, "It certainly is a fine day." The news would appear on the front page of every newspaper in the country that very afternoon. Every patriotic citizen would don his new straw hat before going to work. And then suppose that same afternoon the elements defy the king's words and let down a first-rate shower.

If there were enough straw hat dealers in this country to carry the national vote, it would be different, of course.

Finally, let us remember that Cal has sausages for breakfast every morning.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER  
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

## CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

THERE are many reasons why a worker should die, but there are more why he should live. Those burdened with the slave mind will put up with the terrible monotony and merciless exploitation of a life of wage slavery. Those who have been awakened into class consciousness will join with their comrades to fight against the system that makes slaves of them. Others will escape into the business world if they can. Those who lose faith in the possibility of

the world ever becoming a happy place to sojourn in, on the return journey to the earth out of which we were taken will contemplate suicide and some will do it. Fortunately the latter are not many. We can only express our regret for the sorrow that must have dined on the heart of Franz Bostrom during those last lonely years when hope faded from his vision and his once optimistic soul dried up like the bed of a river that changed its course. He is now at peace and the sordidness of life is behind him.

## PARIS TO INDIA, NEW AIR GOAL



With the New York to Paris non-stop air flight a matter of history, French aviators are turning their attention to a longer hop, a flight from Paris to Karachi, India, to establish a new world's record for distance. Pelletier Doisy, noted French flyer, with Conin, his relief pilot and navigator, is planning to hop off on the new attempt soon. Pictured above is the Lorraine plane in which the attempt will be made, and below, Doisy, left, and Conin. The plane carries 5,000 liters of gasoline and is driven by a 650 horsepower motor.